

TEN POUNDS REWARD.  
HEREAS, two letters addressed to the undersigned, the first posted in Melbourne on the 28th May last, and marked "envelope," and the second posted some time on the 4th June instant, and marked "private," containing notes and orders, as set out below, have never come to hand, and are supposed to have been mislaid or stolen from, the MELBOURNE POLICE OFFICE.  
The above reward will be paid to any per-

2—One £10 note of the Bank of Australia, Melbourne  
i—One ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto  
i—One ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto  
7—One ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto  
i—One £5 note of the Union Bank of Australia, ditto  
i—An order drawn by Mr. S. B. Daniel, on Messrs. Boyd and Co., Sydney, dated 23rd February, 1857, in favour of Frank

another order, also drawn on  
Hoyd and Co., Sydney, for  
£8 2s.

public are hereby cautioned against  
accepting or negotiating any of the above  
orders, payment of the same having  
been stopped.

ANDREW DUNN.

Information respecting the above is  
readily requested to be forwarded to An-  
drew Dunn, at Messrs. Bawley and Co.'s,  
Crown-street, Sydney; or to R. G. Dunn,  
Esq., Westgarth, Ross, and Co.'s, mar-  
ket-square, Melbourne.

LEN FOUND ON WHITE ROCK, near Beaumont, on Saturday night last, 29th m iron ore goulding, rising eight years, fifteen hands one foot high, branded 4 R  
 shoulder, a little white above the hoof and hind leg, saddle marks.  
 Anybody offering a reward of ten pounds on the return of the thief and recovery of the ore; or one pound to any person who gives the same to me at Mr. Goulding's, Rock.  
 JAMES FLETCHER

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**LEN OR STRAYED,** from my  
 house, at Macquarie Plains, on the 21st  
 inst, a bay Gelding, about nine years old  
 MC  
 with, branded **5** on near shoulder,  
 I  
 marks.  
 who offer the above reward to any per-  
 son the restoration of the horse, and con-  
 of the thief if stolen; two pounds, re-  
 ward, to any person returning him to

**£5 POUNDS REWARD.**—Lost, a cheque drawn by Donald Larnach, in of A. C. Linn, for £180, payable at Bank of New South Wales; also, a promissory note made by Mr. Cowmery, of New England, for £50, due 27th of next, and payable at the Bank of Australia. Payment has been stopped at the bank.

Apply to **THOMAS HUME ALLISON**, the manager, at the Australian Club House, New South Wales.

10274

[illegible]

**ABLE PREMISES AND STORES  
ON THE CIRCULAR WHARF.**  
LET.—These extensive Stores late  
in the occupation of S. Wilkinson,  
Esq., in the immediate vicinity of the  
House and Circular Quay.  
Also,  
Small Cottage and Stabling, with exten-  
sive ground contiguous thereto.  
Apply to H. T. Swazlow, Esq.; or to Mr.  
SAM DAVY, Shipping and Family Gro-  
cer, 10, Circular Quay.

LET, No. 8, Burdekin's Terrace,  
Hyde Park. Apply to Mrs. BURNHAM,  
Maric-street. 71

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

ICHHARDT LODGE, Newtown.—  
This estate comprises between three  
acres of ground, on the most de-  
l and prominent part of Newtown—  
a view of vessels passing Botany  
the city of Sydney, and the surrounding

—One great advantage in Newtown is in the entire absence of all pestiferous down establishments—of which,

can be bought.  
Apply to  
**W. H. ALDIS.**

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**TO LET ON LEASE,**  
**COTTAGE and Land at Five Dock,**  
known as Barton's property. The cottage  
contains four rooms, and there are several acres  
in cultivation as a garden. From 10 to  
15 acres of land can be had with the cottage.  
Very moderate.

---

Market Garden at Cook's River, with

garden. Vineyard, &c., at Cook's River, as "Undercliff." There are ten acres, a neat small cottage in good order, large one which will be put into repair permanent tenant. There are also 250 of forest land adjoining, which may be with the above, with right to cut wood, &c. Rent £60 per annum.

upwards of twenty rooms, with exten-  
sive garden, a large garden, and every re-  
quirement for a complete establishment. Will  
let into thorough repair for a permanent  
tenant. Rent £50 per annum.  
Apply to the Proprietor, the Parvatisa River,  
the Long Nore, 1st, formerly occupied  
by George Green, boat builder, and  
now as Greenwich. A house and land at  
the Water, &c., &c.  
Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 118,  
George-street, Sydney.













# Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847.

## VERY LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
Friday, 3 p.m.

By the *Calypso*, which arrived from Batavia this morning, after a good run of forty-five days, English news to the 25th March has been received, and having been favoured by Mr. Alderman Fisher and Messrs. Smith and Campbell with copies of the *Home News* (a paper printed expressly for circulation in India) of that day, we now present our readers with a large portion of its contents.

The "General Summary" is so complete, that we need add no remarks of our own. In fact the news is confined to one topic—the Awful State of Ireland.

### ARRIVALS.

July 2.—*Osage*, brig, 165 tons, Captain Henshaw, from Batavia the 15th May.  
July 3.—*Joseph Adams*, schooner, 141 tons, Captain Timmer, from Adelaide the 21st June.  
Passenger—Messrs. J. R. Barrow, Newellman, Oliver, Harvey, Lee, Braughton, G. Jarvis, W. Davies, T. Parker, George Horne, Samuel Stokes, F. Garden, M'Leod, A. Williams, and William Henshaw.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

MARCH 25, 1847.

What will be the result of the late day—Homes. Our Postscript contains a brief account of the proceedings at Court, in Parliament, and in the metropolis generally, on the Great Fast, which the Queen proclaimed as a day of humiliation—a day of bereaving mercy for Ireland.

London is again awake after the general sleep of the Fast Day, which was observed with much more reverence than is common on such occasions. The aspect of things, not only in Ireland but England also, is too awful to permit of any trifling; and this impression appeared to have fallen very deeply on the minds of the public yesterday. True, there was the usual number of mere holiday makers, who had no other motive than idleness in their absence from labour. All the railway trains were crowded, steam-boats overhauled, and all the issues of the city early filled with vehicles, bearing their portion of the heart of London into the country. In the obscure portions of the town, ordinary business proceeded, and in some large manufacturing towns the men were locked in at an early hour to work, with an allowance of food and beer, and they were not let out again till seven in the evening, thus appearing to men to fast, but inwardly they day was as other days. With these exceptions, and as far as the main avenues were concerned, we never witnessed a more perfect Sabbath-keeping. The solemnity was general, and might have been considered ominous or suspicious, according to the feeling of the looker-on. This fast—but, far more its melancholy cause—has given a character of sadness to all the fortnight's news.

The parliamentary history of the period commenced on the 8th, within a very few hours after the dispatch of the mail. Ireland was still the topic. Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, and Mr. Roebuck in the Lower House, arraigned the landlords of Ireland, and held them, as a body, up to public indignation. The storm of wrath that broke upon their devoted heads, had not spent all its force on Tuesday, the twelfth debating night, when Ireland, still unhappy Ireland, continued the subject of discussion. Progress had been made in the ministerial measures, most of which have been modified; but Lord Brougham complains, with petitioners from Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, that the sums supplied to Ireland by the sympathy of England have been shamefully misapplied. That these landlords have

swailed themselves of the distress of their countrymen, and the charity of our, to provide employment for their families and retainers; or what was still worse, that the money so collected had been expended in purchasing a passage in the steamer for multitudes of poor creatures, who, arriving at home, might, as it appeared to be believed, find food and fitting employment here in England. Many proofs were given not only of the landlording jobbing, but also of the pauper transportation. Mr. Roebuck's remedy was an extension of the income-tax to Ireland. He knew, he said, that he was opposed in the cabinet by the Irish interests, which prevail there. He pointed out several members of the ministry who held land largely in Ireland, and whose representations had overcome the courage of the premier. He spoke bitterly of the Celts as a nation, and of the landlords as a class. Mr. Labouchere deeply regretted that an important discussion should be commenced with barbed words, which would rankle in the Irish breast; and Mr. Shaw advanced some statistical reasons why the taxation of England ought not to be extended to Ireland. For instance, "England," he said, "was a rich, commercial, and manufacturing country; Ireland was a poor agricultural country. In Great Britain the population was little more than double what it was in Ireland. But while the cultivated land in England amounted to 34,000,000 acres, in Ireland it amounted to 14,000,000; and in England the produce amounted to £150,000,000 a year, while in Ireland it was only £38,000,000. In Ireland, however, the number of labourers was two to one what it was in England, in proportion to the quantity of cultivated land; and four to one as regarded the produce of the land. The rental of England, again, was £70,000,000; of Ireland only £20,000,000. Take one county in each of the two countries as an example—Mayo and Norfolk. The area of both was about 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 acres. In Norfolk the rental was £9,000,000; in Mayo it was £2,300,000. In Ireland there were 7,500,000 persons ordinarily destitute, and about 3,000,000 more, who, in England, would be considered entitled to pauper relief. Under such circumstances it must be obvious to any reasonable man, that measures calculated for this country might not be equally applicable to Ireland.

In the course of these discussions there was question of the number of deaths by famine in Ireland. The ministry found it difficult, if not impossible, Mr. Labouchere said, to supply accurate returns. Lord G. Bentinck said it could be easily done. The deaths from starvation now averaged 1,400 per week. He desired to see a comparative statement of the deaths per week last year. It was necessary too to compare the quantity of food imported during the short period of preparation allowed to Sir Robert Peel and the long terms given to Lord John Russell. He held that the comparison was greatly in favour of the former. When the Irish landlords were declared to have done their duty simply, Lord J. Russell denied it. The rate for relief of the poor in England averaged, he said, 1s. 7½d. in the pound; in Ireland the average was 3½d. in Skibbereen, where the misery was most appalling, and the deaths most numerous, the property was worth £130,000 a year, the rate was 6d. in the pound; and a rate of 3d. per pound additional, granted last November, had never been levied.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. S. O'Brien said, the deaths from famine in Ireland now numbered twenty-four thousand, all of whom might have been saved if Parliament and the Government had done their duty. He called all the world to witness that his countrymen had been allowed by England to perish like vermin! Mr. Hume could not allow this imputation on the humanity of England, the only fault of which was being in excess; for he decided that the efforts made by the true benevolence of the country would increase the existing evil. We have good reason to know that this ungrateful spirit is not shared by the countrymen of Mr. O'Brien; generally their public acts and private letters show the deep impression made upon the heart of Ireland by the benevolence and sympathy of England.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien proposed a tax on shareholders of ten per cent. as a minimum, and quoted precedents from the Parliaments of Henry IV. and Henry VIII. It is somewhat strange that a modern republican should be willing to re-enact some of the laws of the Pale, passed to enforce the residence of the English colony in terrorism over the "wild Irish."

Many Irish members took part in these debates, and by their ready defence of individuals gave an idea of the unity of the class for which they have not received credit. There was, however, no originality of suggestion; many contrivances for the worse of Ireland were mentioned, but no practical good effected. John O'Connell, on whom the mantle is supposed to have fallen, had nothing better to say than that he had sought carefully through the English journals and could find no plan among them for the salvation of Ireland. The *Economist* had incurred his especial wrath, because of its avowed belief that nothing should be done for Ireland. The Poor Relief Bill—a permanent measure—is passing through the committee of the House of Commons; the Loan to Landlords Bill—a million and a half for permanent improvements—is also advancing to maturity; and bills for the cultivation of waste lands, the treatment of fever patients, and other remedial measures, are announced. But eight millions of money for public works, and all the bills enumerated, are nothing as compared with the unreasonable demands of some of the overwhelming distress of other parts of the country. No step that Parliament may take can, it is feared, prevent a fearful increase of all the symptoms of the present famine next year.

The latest arrivals from America, wide of this morning, bring further contributions for Ireland from the State legislatures, communities, corporations, and individuals, of all classes, and in all possible varieties of amount. The most affecting class of contributors are the poor exiles, who send somewhat to the relief of poorer friends at home.

The number of small sums transmitted by successful emigrants to enable their Irish relatives to follow them across the Atlantic is something enormous. One bank alone at Liverpool has received 413 separate orders for money, paid by parties in New York, to be transferred to parties in Ireland, in sums ranging from 6s to £10, the whole amounting to £145,616, and the average, consequently, being £35 13s. 9d. An immense number of orders have passed through the other Liverpool banks, and through the American merchants of that port.

The subject of Cracow has been discussed at great length, and with much interest, in two distinct sittings since that in which Mr. Hume pronounced his resolutions. He had no supporter in his view of the matter, that Russo-Dutch loan should be withheld. Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. D'Israeli even contended that there had been too much of treaty on the part of the three powers in Cracow. Finally, the motion was withdrawn. It was a fair theme to speak to; and apparently Mr. Hume was satisfied with the probable effect of those speeches on the public mind.

The Factory Bill may be considered safe as regards the Commons, and would have been rendered perfectly so last night but for the fact, which interrupted the proceedings. The debate of the preceding Wednesday was chiefly remarkable for the speech of Lord John Russell, who supported the eleven hours. A proposal for a compromise, came from the Glasgow manufacturers, who suggested a species of watch or relay, according to which, but the proposal came too late, and the division in the committee was for a ten hours bill. The great experiment will probably be tried.

The ministerial plan for rendering emigration attractive, and elevating the soldier's position by limiting his period of service, was unfavourably received by the generality of the military members of the House. For the details of this proposal we refer to our report, where also will be found some Parliamentary matters of special interest to India.

The state of Europe is decidedly a state of crisis. The war is begun in the cabinet of the diplomatists, but will not end there. In Portugal, parties are at that dead lock—the dagger at each other's throat—which Puff so strikingly described in the *Oracle*. But no adjournment in the Queen's name, to drop their swords and daggers, would avail. The Queen's name is not a tower of strength in Portugal.

The Spanish marriage works most unpromisingly to the parties most immediately concerned. The Queen appears to loathe her husband, and will struggle for a divorce. Worse, she has cast eyes of affection—so ministers believe—on General Serrano. The ministry tried to remove the General, but he replied that his duties as a senator would prevent his going to Navarre. The ministry insisted. She appealed to the senate. Safe under the protection of her Majesty's name, he still declines to leave the capital. The ministry proceed, and have obtained leave of the Queen to try him for disobedience of orders. This is fast becoming a national question. Nearly all the parties to the intrigue by which the Queen finds herself the bride of her cousin have quitted Spain. She takes pains to exhibit her contempt of her lord, and the humblest village lass is happier than Isabella.

The complexities of this marriage question in France, and the consequent collisions with England, have given great importance to a step taken by the Emperor of Russia, the purchase of French *rentes* to the amount of fifty millions of francs. This may be a mere convenience, an advance for the easier arrangement of the exportation of corn from Russia; or it may be, as the general belief is, a political measure, having reference to the relations between France and England in Spain. The poisoned chalice commended to the lips of Louis Philippe by his own hand.

Scarcity of food, and consequent riots to prevent exportation, still prevail in many parts of France, as well as in Belgium and Switzerland; but there is, generally speaking, an increased provision. Paris, it is observed, has food for eighty days, and considerable importations are expected.

Pope Pius the Ninth has received an ambassador from the Sublime Porte, and welcomed him most graciously, and the Mohammedan *Pashas* have sworn friendship with the supreme pontiff. The Pope proceeds as wisely and powerfully, as gradually, with his unrelaxing. The landlords of Italy have attracted his notice by their rapacity, oppression, and selfishness. The Pope has made short work with them, assuring them of the protection and the benefits to be conferred by a well-organized society upon its members—provided that they perform their part of the contract—the conservation of all their rights, upon the simple terms of the performance of their duties. There is an evident effort on the part of the Government of England to bring about an understanding with the Pope, and to appoint an ambassador or specially accredited minister to Rome; but English prejudices require more effort to overcome them than those of the Turks. The *Times* has very ably advocated the sending an ambassador, and opening diplomatic relations with the most extraordinary man of Europe.

The news from America exhibits the United States as acquiring more territory in Mexico, Chihuahua having fallen, and other successes having occurred. In the Senate at Washington, a more dangerous war has been waged. President Polk had sent down a message to Congress, asking for a grant, to provide field-officers under the Ten Regiments Bill, and to make other arrangements for pursuing the war in Mexico. With regard to annexation of the territory conquered, and to be conquered, it was found that what is called the *Wilmot-proviso*, which forbids the institution of slavery in any State that seeks to join the Federal Republic, was one of the clauses. This repudiation aroused Mr. Calhoun, who thought it time that the Southern States should take their own position. He moved:

"That any law which would deprive the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property into any territory of the United States, would be in derogation of this perfect equality, and in violation of



the constitution, and tend to subvert the Union.

Mr. Calhoun found a fierce and unexpected antagonist in Mr. Benton; who called the resolution a firebrand thrown into the Senate. The affair was still in litigation.

#### INCOME TAX FOR IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on the 8th March, on the motion that the House resolve itself into committee on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Rathbone moved as an amendment a resolution declaring that "any plan of relief for the distress of the Irish poor, by means of loans to the owners of property in Ireland, would be unjust and impolitic, unless accompanied by a system of taxation which would subject such property to the burthen already imposed upon all property throughout Great Britain." In the course of his speech, the hon. member for Bath said, the landlords of Ireland were evading their responsibilities and saving or wasting their wealth, while supplying their perishing neighbours out of English pockets. He trusted that the Government—composed though it was of Irish proprietors—would not allow it. Yes! the Government was entirely Irish—(laughter)—not in its individuals, but in its strength and in its spirit. There was the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Clanricarde, both in the Cabinet, and there was Lord Montagu, knocking at the door and trying to get in. (Lord laughter.) There was the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—that distinguished personage who shook Europe to its centre—there was Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Devonshire, both supporting the Government, and there was (and this was not the least of the list) Lord Beauchamp. All the rest of the Government were cyphers, and with the knowledge which the *Times* newspaper—that great bade-light which cast its glaring beams on every man and everything—afforded them of what was passing in every part of the kingdom, they were aware that the noble Lord could not resist the influence of his Irish supporters. He had always thought the noble Lord a brave man—distinguished for civil courage—and this quality he had always admired—it was the only quality he did admit in the noble Lord. (A laugh.) But the noble Lord had not acted like himself on this subject. He proceeded, at great length to support the propriety of extending the income tax to Ireland.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which various members took part, generally commendatory of the introduction of such debate on the present occasion. Mr. Labouchere regretted that so great a discussion should be commenced with so much testimony, and urgently opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. Shaw brought a few statistics to bear upon the question, to show that Ireland could not support an income tax as England could.

Mr. John O'Connell was not himself in favour of an Irish Poor Law (hear, hear), but he should vote for that measure, (hear, hear) because he felt that they must adopt it, in short, do anything that might afford a chance of preventing the whole fabric of society from falling to pieces, and that might yet be the means of saving even a few human lives. (Hear, hear.) He was ready, therefore, not only to vote in favour of a poor-law, but to give such a measure his most strenuous support. But let him tell honorable gentlemen that poor-law was about to be nullified by some of the provisions which were to form a part of it, and by the power which it was proposed to give to the *ex-officio* guardians. (Hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Baillie, Mr. Home said, he believed that if one-tenth of the money had been applied for upon a different principle it would have been much better applied than in supporting a system by which 700,000 able-bodied persons were employed upon public works. There was to be the limit of such a system as this? And, seeing this, was it unreasonable that his honorable friend should wish to see Irish property contributing its fair proportion? (Hear.)

Mr. W. S. O'Brien said, with regard to the financial question at issue between the two countries, he would not then go into it, beyond stating that at the time of the Union the English national debt was £448,000,000, and that of Ireland £8,000,000; and he knew of no reason why the latter country should be called on to pay the non-union debts of England. That was a statement he had never yet heard met by English members. He concluded by declaring his opinion that a repeal of the Union would be the best thing for Ireland, and that he would give all he possessed if it could take place that week. If Irishmen were allowed to man-

age their own affairs, they would at least not be compelled to pay interest for more than their own debt; and they would get rid of the insolvency of a certain class of individuals, whose remarks were more characterized by malignity than justice.

Sir K. Peel particularly urged that this was not the time to discuss the propriety of an income tax for Ireland.

Lord John Russell opposed the motion, as did Lord G. B. Russell and others.

The House eventually divided, when there appeared—  
For the motion ..... 121  
For the amendment ..... 26  
Majority against it ..... 95  
The House then went into committee on the bill.

The various clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.—Adjourned.

#### COMMERCIAL LETTER.

London, 25th March, 1847.

THE principal feature in the markets, since my last of the 8th instant, has been the advance in the rate of private discounts, and the ill-effects the disturbed state of the money-market has had on commercial transactions, which has been increased by the gloomy forebodings of some writers for the public press. The fact, however, is, there has been no real scarcity of money, but an unusual demand has sprung up of late: first the loan, then some of the leading established railroads borrowing on debentures for three years, at 5 per cent. interest, by public tender, with undoubted security,—all combining to abstract a large sum that was usually employed in temporary loans and discounts; and an advance in the rate of interest was the natural consequence. The Bank, however, with great prudence, has not increased its rate of discount, but wisely refused to grant its usual temporary loan on stock, in order to have a greater surplus of bank notes for commercial bills. This, with other monetary arrangements made by various Government Banks, has had a good effect; and within the last week there has been a decided improvement in the money market, and general confidence has followed.

Sugar continues very firm in price, considering the large quantities that are weekly brought forward in the public sales; and the general decline in prices scarcely exceeds its, since last mail. The deliveries for consumption continue large, and much in excess of last year, which leads to the conclusion that the brewers must be using it to some extent experimentally; and all parties interested in the article are watching this new source of consumption, as future prices must be materially governed by it.

Coffee appears to have taken a firm position, and foreign speculations have been in limited speculative demand within the last few days, from the quarterly sale in Amsterdam having gone off with spirit, at a ½ cent. advance, the common sorts being most sought after, and about 3000 bags of Padang have been sold here at 27s. to 28s.; good ordinary Ceylon has declined about 1s., and stands now 41s. 6d. to 42s., but the stock is reduced, and consumption is going on at the rate of about 500 bags per week more than last year; so that, although this is the season of arrival, this description has pretty general confidence has followed.

Cotton has declined within the last week, establishing about a 1d. from the highest point. This has stimulated purchases, and there has been a slight improvement.

Rum offers no opportunity for fresh comment. The bill for the reduction in the duties has not yet passed the House, and prices are only nominal.

Indigo maintains the last quarterly sales' prices, but there does not appear to be any disposition to speculate in the article. Colonial advanced nearly 5d. per lb. founded upon the small stock; but the market subsequently declined 2d. upon the announcement of an arrival. Speculations appear to watch this article anxiously.

Ginger has also advanced materially of late, and it deserves the attention of importers.

Pepper, notwithstanding the large quantity held by speculators, and the probable scarcity of shipping to bring fresh supplies, remains dull; the quantity offering being adequate to the wants of the trade; and should there appear to be any want of firmness in the speculators, it would not be a matter of surprise to see the market lower.

There seems to be a feeling in favour of Cassia Lignea at present prices, and the pads offered have gone off very readily.

Tea presents no new feature; the supplies are ample, and the trade have no inclination to purchase more than their immediate wants require.

From a general review of markets since

my last, I have to report rather a smaller amount of business done than during the previous fortnight.

#### MERCATOR.

##### IRELAND.

SKIBBEREEN.—The state of this place is the most fully described, but we believe the description is equally applicable to almost all the towns in the south and west of Ireland. The following statistics, addressed by the Protestant rector to a benevolent lady, best exhibit the condition of the people:—

"1. As to the price of meal sufficient to feed a man with a family of four, as compared with his wages. The price of meal per quart (nine quarts to the stone of fourteen lb.) is 5d. by retail; ½ quart is the quantity computed by itself the sufficiency of a working man for his day's food, 1 quart for a woman, 1 quart for a lad fifteen years, and 1 pint each for infants. All this, without milk, &c., or calculating means of cooking, &c., would give, for a family of five persons, 4½ quarts, which at 5d., would be 1s. 10½d. a day; while the average hire of the men on the public works, at full work, is 8d., or not to be under 5d., not deducting for broken days or sickness."

"2. As to the proportion of deaths daily. As well as we can calculate, for there are some never reported, we agreed in committee yesterday that it was a low rate to say 35, or from that to 40 deaths daily, exclusive of the deaths in the workhouse, which were declared to be 65 for the last week! We paid our coffman for 65 bodies interred by him (just taking them to the graveyard and throwing them out of the coffin into a pit) three weeks."

"3. As to the numbers in this workhouse compared with originally intended power of accommodation. There were reported to me 1449 in the house built for 809! It had, therefore, to be closed; and is now closed accordingly, for the second time this season against any further admission till it discharges its present overfulnes. Alas! alas! what a state of neglected misery for a country to be left in."

"4. As to what are our hopes from government. Suffice it to say, that we made the assistant commissary start again in demanding of him a week's supply of five tons of meal. He positively refused it, though we were to pay him for it."

Amidst the general hopeless aspect of affairs in Ireland, there are some gratifying proofs of well-directed energy on the part of landlords. Upon estates in Chancery, advances have been ordered by the Master of the Rolls for the purchase of seed corn. The *Wentworth* family have been seen that Lord Rathdowne has ordered his agent to supply all the poor tenantry on his estate in that county, with seed for the coming crops. The Rev. Dr. Kane has acted with similar liberality in the north. In the south the proprietors of the better class are pursuing the same judicious course.

During the last week of February, Lord de Vesci, solely at his own expense, sent one hundred persons from his estate in the Queen's County to New York; he paid their passage out, directed that they should be met with beds, provisions, and everything necessary for their transit to the New World, and gave an order on New York that they should receive £1 each on their arrival there. He literally bought them out.

The official return gives 708,228 as the number of persons employed on public works during the week ending the 27th of February.

Mr. Soyer arrived in Dublin on Monday evening, and had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant and other authorities on Tuesday. He was commissioned immediately to erect soup-kitchens on the plan of a model which he had made in London.

The General Central Relief Committee, Archbishop Murray presiding, passed a resolution on Tuesday, entreating the clergy of all denominations to use every exertion to the prompt execution in the culture of the land.

On the 6th instant a man named McIntyre dropped dead, apparently from starvation, whilst engaged in the public works at Monehall, county Caran. So destitute did this man's condition appear in his lifetime, that his fellow-labourers were actually making a subscription to purchase him a pair of shoes. After his death, the sum of 4s. was found tied in his neckcloth.

The Young Ireland party acknowledge the receipt of £11 6d., in the *Nation*, as the gathering of the last week in support of repeal. In Conciliation Hall, collection was £19.

The reports of assassins give terrible evidence of the distress. For instance, at Limerick, William and Margaret Casey, a miserable couple, whose wretched appearance called forth the com-

miseration of the entire court, were indicted for stealing one sheep, value ten shillings, the property of Arthur Hassett, at Castle Roberts, on the 1st of March. The clerk of the crown having asked what the prisoners had to say to this indictment, William Casey replied, "We are guilty, my lord; two of our children died of starvation, and we had nothing to eat either for ourselves or the other three creatures. Sir David Roche knows me, my lord." (Here the prisoners burst into tears, which much affected the learned judge.) Sir David Roche (High Sheriff)—"Indeed, I know the poor man for many years, and am sure that nothing but the brink of starvation would have led him to be guilty of the act. Two of his children died." Prisoner: "They died, my lord, with the hunger." Mr. Sergeant Stock: "And where are the other three children—what has become of them?" Both prisoners (in tears): "We don't know, my lord; may be, they are all dead now." Sergeant Stock (deeply affected): "Would you be any service to them, if you were set at large?" Prisoner: "I would, my lord." Sergeant Stock: "Let them be discharged."

FACTS ABOUT THE FAMINE.—A letter from the Rev. Richard Boyle Townsend gives a harrowing sketch of the destitution that still prevails in the doomed district of Skibbereen. It appears that Lord Duffin and the Honorable Mr. Boyle (brother of Lord Glasgow), having read, while at Oxford, some of Mr. Townsend's statements, made a collection in that city, and came over to Ireland in order to witness in person the scenes of misery described in the public journals. Arrived in Skibbereen, the noble Lord and his companion waited on Mr. Townsend, who acted as their guide in an excursion through the town and suburbs. The rev. gentleman's narrative proceeds as follows:—"I carried them to one of our cabins—the best of its kind. I took them there, supposing it free from disease; but the state of the women within told us we were afflicted with diarrhoea. They were shocked. We went from this to the old churchyard; there they saw the made of sepulture now common—of throwing the bodies out of a shell coffin into a pit, and covering them so slightly that a few scraps of a shovel soon laid bare the abdomen of one that was underneath. You may be sure this sufficed for so far. We passed thence to the place occupied by their more fortunate fellow-sufferers from the workhouse. These had coffins. They were, however, scarcely covered, and the ends of two of one tier of coffins (for there are three placed one over another in a grave about two feet deep, and the upper one comes level with the surface) were exposed; there were water pits in progress of being filled by bodies from the same house at the feet of these, and I asked why it was left in that uncovered woman state. The men employed digging a long time, saying some days eleven bodies to be thus interred. Such was the information given by those disinterested workmen. We left this only to be witnesses of a scene which, while it justifies description, shows powerfully the terrible effect such a state of things as ours is producing on a people previously brutalized. At the end of what is called the New-bridge there is a miserable shed at the gable end of a miserable cabin. The parish coffin arrived just as we reached the end of the bridge. I begged his lordship to stand and see. The coffin was taken from the cart; its very size, to fit all dimensions of person, is in itself calculated to strike with horror. It was brought to the door; it was too large further to admit it. One of the fellows began to blaspheme and curse at others not disposed to do his work. They went in and after some minutes rumaging amongst her dying family of four, which she had left, they brought out the naked and emaciated skeleton of an old woman, a mere little torn remnant of what had once been a quill bent by the weight of the abdomen. One took her by the head and the other by the heels, and flung her into the coffin, making some shocking exclamation. It was too much; we turned from the sight completely sickened, and his lordship made up his mind that he had seen enough. In addition to the 450 he had collected in Oxford, he gave £10 in remembrance of the scenes he had witnessed. The poor old woman's shattered frame he never forgot the whole evening, and to my truth when I returned, I could eat no dinner. I tried to eat, but could not." His lordship did not know

**THE RENTAL OF IRELAND.**—A parliamentary paper, issued on Friday, gives the aggregate net rental value of all Ireland, as assessed to the poor-rate, £613,187,421 8s. 8d.

**EMIGRATION AND NON-CULTIVATION.**—The small farmer, in numerous instances, is unable to realize all the benefits available from his land and hedges on the one hand, in order to enrich America by his labour and capital, than to stay at home and waste their energies in the cultivation of an ungrateful soil; we mean "ungrateful" to the direct cultivator. The landlords, as yet, seem unconcerned from their befriendment, and are fighting for prospective good or evil, or for individual interest, whilst the golden moments are passing, and no answer can be regained. Cack, &c.

Victoria R.—We, taking into our most serious consideration, the heavy judgments with which Almighty God is pleased to visit upon the people of this Kingdom, for their grievous scarcity and dearth of Divine mercies and necessities of our lives; and, trusting in the mercy of Almighty God, that, notwithstanding our manifold sins and iniquities, which we have committed, as upon you people, He will, if we turn to Him in due contrition and penitence of heart, withdraw His afflicting judgments, and abundantly bless us with health, and with the advice of our clergy, and with the aid of our Holy Trinity, hereby command, that a public fast and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March instant, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, and seek His pardon and forgiveness, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for the removal of those heavy judgments which are now visited upon this Kingdom, and have most justly deserved, and under which we at this present time labour; and we do strictly charge and command that the said public fast and humiliation be observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation; and upon the said day, that all our loving subjects be afflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And, for the better and more effectual execution of the said command, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a form of prayer to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship; and to take care the same be timely dispersed through their respective

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.  
The Queen also commanded a similar  
poem in Scotland.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY

of the bill for altering the established

vice to his commanding officer, if he afterwards intended to quit it. He had made the difference which he had stated between the time of service in the infantry and that in the Cavalry, Artillery, and Ordnance, because he considered that he was doing the former class of soldiers, and therefore the country had a further claim upon their exertions. If the soldier quitted the army without re-enlisting for the additional term, he gave him the right to put himself in some of the so-called companies for a deferred pension, which he would have to serve twelve days in each year for twenty-two years, on the same terms as the pensioners now accorded under the various acts of the Legislature of the present Majesty. Having served ten years in the army, and twenty-two more in the enrolled companies, the soldier would remain in the unimpaired enjoyment of his deferred pension for the remainder of his life. He did not extend his plan to the existing army; for if they were thought necessary that every soldier in the army should be discharged, it would be necessary that their discharge could be ordered by the prerogative of the Crown, upon the responsibility of the Executive Government. The expense of enlistment for the army estimates was not to be taken from the army estimates. Now, all that expense and all the system of bounties might be saved, if we could render the military service popular; and nothing was more certain than that the Government would ensure which he now recommended to their consideration.

Sir Howard Douglas condemned the plan. The late war could not have been conducted on the basis of the new scheme enacted. The Duke of Wellington relied on the *old* soldier. Was the plan to be extended to the Marines? If Government would reward the soldier while he was in the ranks, and employ him afterwards in public establishments, there would be no occasion for this new-fangled system to attract recruits.

Cul. Reed regretted that he was constrained to support the bill, as it calculated to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended, unnecessary, injurious to the discipline of the army, and likely to impair its physical efficiency; and certain to diminish the number of men in the old system and those related on the new. Mr. Wyndham's plan was similar, and it failed; and Mr. Wyndham's liberal plan of pension was omitted in the present measure.

Colonel Wood had heard no data on

Colonel Sibthorp observed that the fault of the present age was that it deemed nothing right. It had attacked the church, the law, and the medical profession, and now it was bent upon attacking the army. Now, the army wanted no change—it was invincible—and any change would be for the worse.

Major Layard placed under the high authority of Sir M. Douglas, which was so decisively given against this bill, the equally high authority of Sir H. Hardinge, who had declared in his place in Parliament that some measure of limited enlistment would be an object very desirable for the army, and that of Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Lyndoch, who both concurred in that opinion. The only vigorous defender of the bill, however, was Sir De Lacu Evans, who discussed it with much *force d'argument*, and delivered, after an elaborate survey of the previous history of the bill, a most eloquent and a lofty eulogy on its merits. The debate was then read a second time—it was committed on Monday next.

Mr. Smith O'Brien proposed that a spe-

tax as would induce residence or lead to the sale of estates, or if both these objects failed, would give the country some compensation for the loss.

Mr. Tuttle seconded the motion, and complained that, even in the present disaster, these absentee had done nothing for the benefit of the people of the island.

Alfredus Humphries defended the companies, and said if they were called upon for an absentee tax they would pay it, but they would then bring over their entire assets and do nothing more on their estate.

Mr. Tuttle said that he had seen in Ireland in the House who spoke loudly of the duties of property and the claims of the people. It would be very edifying to know what amount of property they possessed, and how they would spend it in improving their estates.

The company over which he presided received \$10,000 a year and expended \$7000 for general education and religious instruction for the people of the island.

They had sixty schools, and were always ready to build, or assist in building schools, &c.

One company had estates worth \$100,000 a year, and only expended in ten years \$10,000.

Another landlord had mortgaged their property; the Indian companies had not. The landlords expended their surplus in fast living, and the companies laid it out on their estates.

Mr. Lauchuchere did not believe there was an example of any State, however despotic, in which it had been laid down as a principle that it was impossible to hold property in two different provinces of the same empire. Yet such would be practically the effect of the proposition of the honorable member. It was one, which only required to be stated in order for the House to see how inconsistent it was with the principle of the Bill. It was also with the maintenance of our institutions. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, he fully went along with the honorable member in deploring the state of things now existing in Ireland. He thought it essential that the Irish landlords should be

brought to discharge those duties which, in the present calamitous condition of Ireland, belonged to those who held property in the soil. He thought, also, it was the duty of the Legislature to encourage, by all fair and legal means, such a distribution of property in Ireland and such a state of things there as would lead to Ireland enjoying that great benefit to any country, a resident gentry supporting their people, and spending their incomes among them. In the Poor Law Bill, and the Bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered

estates, they would have done much towards this result, but as regarded the present proposition of the honorable member for Limerick, he must, for the reasons he had stated, oppose it, as being inconsistent with the union and amalgamation of the two countries.

Mr J. O'Connell supported the motion, because £20,000,000 had been paid by the Irish Exchequer into the British Exchequer, since the Union more than the British Exchequer had paid into

The House divided. For the motion 19; against it 70; majority 51.

When Lord J. Russell moved the order of

the day for going into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, he took occasion to explain the actual state of the measures for the relief of destitution in Ireland—

notice has been given from the Treasury to the Board of Works, that the number employed should be reduced by twenty per cent., and that thenceforward the pro-

years of reduction should continue, gradually to introduce the new system. Lord John had proposed a deputation to visit the poor in the sixteenth, sixty-four, and sixty-sixth wards, members of the House of Commons, embodying resolution, respecting the new Poor Relief Bill, and especially objecting to the provision of outdoor relief, and to the extension of the law of settlement upon the necessity of giving such relief for the destitute when the workhouse was full, under the check of a labour-test, as in England. He had asked the deputation what they thought of the Irish proposition, and perhaps in that House of Commons men would be more successful in suggestion than the deputation had been. They had talked of voluntary charity. There is, in fact, no charity admitted into the workhouse in Ireland, but the charity, and the of the rich to the poor, but of the poor to the very poor. As a body, the owners of property in Ireland have been very much caught up in the error, even proportionately to their means. In England, the average rate levied for the relief of the poor, amounts to is. 74d. in the pound; in Ireland, it is 54d. Every year, in England, the poor are estimated to die in the unions of Sixty-three.

value of property in that union is estimated at \$99,000, its real value is \$130,000. The poor rate is 6d. in the pound, and the rate of interest is 10 per cent. The poor law is very liberal. His lordship then defended several of the clauses attacked; the clause increasing the number of ex-officio guardians. He hoped that many vital questions in Ireland would be settled, not only by legislative enactments, but by the influence of popular and national feeling. But he should despair of the working of this, or of any other bill, unless all the abuses of the law were removed, and anxious exertions for the common good. "It was stated the other night that there were in the cabinet Irish landed proprietors, and their names were mentioned. Two, three, or four Irish proprietors have been named, and it is to be feared that they are enabled to influence the deliberations of the cabinet for their own purposes, and had obtained an undue bias for their own cause. These members of the cabinet are to be considered as passing this bill of this bill which imposes such burdens on the landed proprietors; and they add the weight of their authority to the introduction of this measure, and it is to be feared that they will influence the Government to which I belong, that I ask the House to go into committee on this bill." (Much cheering.)

A debate now animated than novel ensued, and the speaker, Mr. O'Brien, announced that John O'Brien, Esq.,

repeated his reproaches with criticism on official blunders in Ireland; and repeated his own declaration at a former sitting, that he would rather have the English Poor-law, clause by clause, than the present Irish Poor-law.

sent out. Mr. Dixon Browne concurred in this. Mr. Gregory, Captain Bateson, and Mr. Shaw, objected to out-door relief. The Minister was supported by Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Killice, and Sir Benjamin Hall. Sir William Molesworth advocated the Poor-law; but re-asserted the neces-

nominal owners of land, they were, he


said, accurse to their country and their order; they must be got rid of, and their property transferred, like that of bankrupt traders, to those who can work it efficiently.

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suction in the streets on fair and market days. It appeared that the manufacturers of Birmingham were quite unable to supply the demand, and that the deficiency was supplied from the pawn-offices of London. The principal purchasers were the lowest class of labourers and servant boys, and many of the guns were purchased with money received as wages on the public works. He must further state that private accounts he had received fully corroborated the account given by the head constable. At a recent sale of guns in Chiswell, the auctioneer, descending on the merits of his wares, held out one gun, exclaiming, "Buy this, boys; it is a receipt in full for the November rent." (Laughter.) And another, saying, "Here's one warranted to settle with an agent at 150 yards." (Continued laughter.) There was, he must admit, something ludicrous in this; but still it could not be denied that much mischief might be expected from indiscriminate sale of fire arms. (Hear, hear.) He had also received information from private sources, that, in a district with which he was well acquainted a number of persons engaged on the public works had been seen practicing with ball in a field. They had a hot stick on a spade-handle, and every successful shot was received with loud cheers. The House would be surprised to learn that the persons so employed were at that moment receiving government pay on the public works. (Laughter.) The second petition was on the subject of Irish railways, and submitted the opinion of the petitioners, that everything that would facilitate their extension would be a great benefit to the country. The third petition solicited an extended system of emigration under the auspices of government. Earl Grey said, he had had much conversation on this subject with Lord Elgin, previous to his departure for America, and that while early attention would be directed to the consideration of the most satisfactory mode of distributing emigrants in Canada.

The Earl of Mountbatten hoped this subject would be considered maturely. His belief was, that £4 per head would suffice to take out emigrants to our North American Colonies, and this was not a greater amount than the cost per head of supporting paupers in Ireland.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**  
In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Mackintosh moved, on Monday, President of the Board of Control why the terms which had been offered to the two railway companies for forming railway communication in the North of India had been refused to the North of India Railway Company?

Sir J. C. Hobhouse replied, that the reason why the proposal made by the East India Company to the other companies had not been offered to the Great North of India Company was, that that proposal had reference to two experimental lines which embraced both the upper and lower provinces of Bengal; whereas, the Great North of India scheme referred only to the upper province. The experiment involving the greatest difficulties and the largest expenditure was the railway for the lower province; when that was carried out, the line for the upper province would be a matter comparatively of trifling importance with regard to the expense and difficulty.

**INDIA PRIZE MONEY.**  
Captain Layard asked a question as to the distribution of the Khelat and Ghaznee prize money, to which

Sir J. Hobson answered, that the prize money resulting from the capture of Khelat, was now in course of distribution in India. With regard to the Ghaznee prize money, a difficulty had arisen, which had occasioned some delay. He believed, however, that orders had been given in December last which would remove the difficulty, and the money would be very shortly, if it was not already, in course of distribution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. J. Baillie inquired when the prize money resulting from the capture of Scinde would be paid?

Sir J. C. Hobhouse observed, that difficulties had arisen also in that case, and the matter had been referred by the prize agents to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The Court of Directors had already come to a decision, and the questions referred were now under the consideration of the Board of Control; the decision would also be given very shortly, and the money would then be paid.

**SUGAR DUTIES.**  
In reply to a question from Lord G. Bentinck, Lord J. Russell said he was perfectly true, when he proposed the measure for making the sugar duty as permanent, that he stated it to be the intention of the Government not to alter the practice of allowing them to be annually reviewed by Parliament. Since then he had received representations from various quarters alleging that considerable public inconvenience would flow from such a course; the subject was taken into consideration by the Cabinet, and since the commencement of the session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared that they had arrived at the determination to propose that the present duties should be made annual. But there were various votes amongst the miscellaneous and other estimates, and afterwards the Appropriation Act, which gave the House absolute control over them.

#### POSTSCRIPT, MARCH 25.

##### THE EAST INDIA DISCONTINUED.

Consequent on the vacancy in the East India Direction, caused by the death of Mr. Astell, M.P., Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, late of the Bengal Civil Service, General Cassidoff, C.B. of the Bengal Army, and Captain Eastwick, late of the Bombay Army, have determined on going to the post. The impression seems to be that Mr. Mangles will be the fortunate successor.

The following gentlemen have also intimated their intention of coming forward as candidates for the direction, on the vacancy of future vacancies:—Mr. G. W. Anderson, General Briggs, Mr. W. Dent, Mr. W. P. Dick, Major J. A. Moore, Mr. J. C. Morris, Mr. H. T. Phipps, Colonel A. Roberts, and we understand, Mr. Peter Gordon.

We understand that Lieut.-General Sir James Lushington, G.C.B. is to be the deputy-chairman of the court for the ensuing year.

##### MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING.**—This being the day appointed for the clearance of the "fai," the Stock Exchange and all places of public resort were closed.

The amount of bills drawn by the Hon. the East India Company from the 7th to the 22nd day of March, 1847. On Bengal, £167,486 0s. 7d.; on Madras, £33,841 1s. 4d.; on Bombay, £10,100. Total, £201,427 1s. 11d.

##### THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service yesterday morning in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated at the service. Lady Augusta Bruce was in waiting on the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their usual early walk yesterday. The Royal family took their accustomed sittings yesterday in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

The inauguration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, will take place to-morrow at Buckingham Palace. At the ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor will address the Chancellor in an English speech; he will then deliver him the letters patent, sealed with the University seal, and also the book of the University statutes. The Chancellor will then take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and then the oath of office, after which the Vice-Chancellor, taking him by the right hand, places the Chancellor in the chair; the Public Orator will then advance and make his Latin speech, after which the Chancellor will reply in English.

##### PAST DAY.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Yesterday, at half-past ten, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack; and the Lords being assembled, they proceeded by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, passed in procession to Westminster Abbey, where Dr. Wordsworth read the service, and the Bishop of St. Asaph preached from Jer. x. 24. There were present—four bishops, twelve peers, including the Duke of Wellington, and the Lord Chancellor. Such was the complacency of the Lords with the order of their own House.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—A House was made at half-past ten, and the chaplain read prayers. The House then adjourned to St. Margaret's Church, where Dr. Buckland read prayers, and Archbishop Doisy preached from Psalm 88th, v. 17 and 18. Forty members, including Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel, and the Young England party, were present. Thus did the Commons comply with the order of their House.

The Bishop of London preached in St. James's Park, and the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Cambridge, and a somewhat thin congregation. His lordship's text was Jonah chap. iii. v. 10.

At St. Paul's, there was a full congregation, but empty stalls and choristers' seats,

and a dumb organ. Mr. Cannon Bennett preached from 1 Kings, chap. viii. v. 38—39.

The rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, preached from 2nd Chron., chap. xv. v. 2.

Dr. Robinson preached at the Temple church, from Romans, chap. vii. v. 4.

The Rev. Dr. Dale, at St. Pancras, preached from Joel ii. v. 14.—The Times gives two pages and a half to these memoranda of the churches' sermons and texts.

All the synagogues were open, with a special service.

**HOW, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER, FORFEITED.**—(Rev. Henry Higginson, chaplain.)—Jeremiah lii. 21—23. "A voice was heard upon the high places, weeping and supplications of the children of Israel; for they have perverted their way, and they have forgotten the Lord their God."

**DUNDEE.**—March 23.—The Freeman's Journal of this morning contains letters from twelve counties: Mayo, Meath, King's and Queen's counties, Cavan, Monaghan, Westford, Longford, Tipperary, Limerick, Kildare, Waterford—to which I may add Armagh—in all which the accounts are pacific. The informants generally appear to have been Roman Catholic Clergymen, and if there had existed any disposition to turbulence, their fears would not have been suppressed. The sensation is considerable, and all look to the promised relief, which cannot be afforded one hour too soon.

In Cork, fever and mortality have had a return, after a short respite. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in and out of hospital was 2292. Exclusive of the union workhouse mortality, 101 paupers had been interred in the New Cemetery, between the 14th and 21st. As might have been expected, the other classes are beginning to suffer. The Cork Examiner names several respectable citizens who have died in the past week.

##### SCOTLAND.

There has been a revival of the food-sitting in the North of Scotland; the season this time being less severe. On Saturday night symptoms of disturbance broke out at Glasgow. A vessel came in to ship a cargo of grain. The people held meetings, and after some demonstration of turbulence attended the grain-sitting. The vessel was then seized, towed away to the bottom of the river, and left to rot. The disturbance was principally women and boys. The disturbance continued from the Monday to the Thursday, when a party of soldiers arrived.

Similar outrages took place at Invergowrie, and in one but were found a man, his wife, and five children, crowded around the dying mother that were lying on the grate, over which were the sea of corn they were drying for their food. A poor half-demented wretch applied at a kitchen-door of a farm-house for food. His wretched condition excited pity, and he was brought in, and had bread and fish given to him. He ate it all up, but put the bread in his pocket. Upon being asked why he did so, he replied that he would take the bread to his infant, whom he left at home crying for food. At Slieve and Strath the burials are so frequent that a green sod is not to be seen in their churchyards. The people are glad to get a meal of oatmeal and salt water. Flint, chert, and other stones are used, and new dymistry is compelling the ravages. Although Slieve and Strath comprise a population of 2000, there is neither a physician nor a compounder of medicines in the districts. An old retired doctor, whose infirmities render him incapable of practice, is the only person to whom they can apply for advice.

**DEATH OF ONE HOW, ROBERT HOBSON.**—He was the second son of James seventh Baron How of Dunrobin, born 1796, and entered the military service early in life, and got the rank of captain in that corps. His son afterwards joined the army, married Miss B. Hunt, of Ashgrove, was appointed Colonel of Camerons in Ayr, and held that office for nearly forty years.

**APPALACHIAN INCREASE OF FEVER IN DUNDON.**—During the first two months of this year, death and pestilence have been making fearful ravages in this town. In January and February, last year, the deaths were 137 and 135, while in the corresponding months of this year the numbers are 260 and 202, and in the last week of March 61. The two extremes of old age and young children have been the principal victims cut off; and it is presumed, as reported by the physicians of the infirmary at this quarter, that the cause of the epidemic, held on Monday last, that numbers of these have perished from a want of proper nourishment.

**COTTONS, HAMBURG.**—It has been definitively settled by the Committee for the Management of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, that the present affairs of Australia shall be divided into three separate ones; the central portion being administered by the Right Rev. Dr. Hougham, now Bishop of Australia, but whose title will hereafter be Bishop of Sydney. The district of Port Phillip it is intended shall also form a separate one, under the name of the Bishops of Melbourne. Out of the northern coast of New South Wales another diocese, with a name to be devised from one of the principal settlements (Newcastle or Maitland) probably will be formed. The colony of South Australia is also forthwith to be erected into a new diocese. The Rev. Charles Perry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has recently been appointed to the Bishopric of Melbourne, in Australia Felix, will be consecrated in the month of a few days, and will shortly afterwards depart for his diocese. It is understood that the Rev. Augustus Short, late student and lecturer of Christ Church, Oxford, and Bampton University lecturer, is likely to obtain the new Bishopric of Adelaide; and the Rev. R. Allwood, chaplain to the Bishop of Australia, that of Moseph, Australia.

The first division of the positions marked for service in New Zealand, consisting of seventy-five men, under the command of Captain Evans, late Staff-officer at Sheffield, will embark in a few days for that colony. This detachment is composed of artificers, who are to clear the land, build the barracks, outposts for the recently formed battalion, the head quarters of which will shortly be under orders for embarkation for the same destination.

**EDUCATION.**—Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. C. Mackenzie's question, said Lord Russell had nearly all sides of the question, but that the Government in preserving in the bill laid down the principle of continuity, and I will at once state to the honorable member, that we shall bring forward the miscellaneous estimates after Easter, and that the estimate for education will be fixed for the first business, on Monday, the 18th of April.

On the 23rd March, a deputation on the subject of steam communication with Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius, had an interview with Lord J. Russell at the Colonial Office. The deputation consisted of Messrs. H. Hawksley, F. Mangin, P. W. Flower, W. C. D. Hayes, and was headed by Mr. J. Evelyn Denison, M.P.

**DIVORCE MOVEMENTS.**—The House of Lords sat on Tuesday in its judicial capacity; and after disposing of some appeals cases, proceeded to hear counsel in support of Mr. Martin's Divorce Bill, which passed the second reading. The author was Mr. Montgomery Martin, the well known writer on the colonies. From the evidence it appeared, that Mr. Martin was married in 1823 at Sydney, to Miss Jane Francis Keith; and that up to 1823, although they had no children, the parties were living together on affectionate terms, in that year they resided in the Strand, and received Dr. Sheridan as a friend; on improper testimony was required, until Mr. Martin slept with the divorce. Search was made by the husband, but the fugitives were not found until 1829; they were then ascertained to be residing in Finsbury as man and wife.

**OPERATIONS WITHOUT PAIN.**—Ireland of giving more cases in proof thoroughly established fact, we think we shall do service to our readers generally by inserting the following letter, addressed to a daily contemporary, on some interesting points connected with the application of the new agent:—"The exact question of extent of ether, and the precise modes in which it acts on the nervous system, require much investigation. Every day we are made aware of the fact, that operations are performed, under its influence, without pain to the patient; but it is not invariably successful. This day, at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Mr. C. Guthrie completed the serious operation of cataract, the patient, desisting after it was over that he had not felt the knife. Many other cases are given in the pages; but it appears that the ether does not equally affect all cases. In one instance reported in London, the patient, a woman, was a long time before consciousness could be induced. It was known that she was a gin-drinker. On Saturday last ether was tried upon a similar, whose leg required amputation in consequence of an accident. The patient retained her ether for 20 minutes, and for the last ten minutes the strength of the vapour was increased by the application of heat, yet no stupor, nor even partial insensibility ensued. The operating surgeon, who had been successful in previous cases, accounted for the fact by the fact, that the man who had been a great smoker and drinker, and had thus impaired the susceptibility of the nervous system to narcotic or other analogous influences. At the Westminster Medical Society, on Saturday last, Dr. Snowball that an important point with respect to the vapour of ether was the great effect of temperature on its relations to the atmosphere. An increase of thirty degrees in the temperature of only phosphoric air causes it to take up just twice the quantity of ether vapour; and the qualities should deter ignorant persons from tampering with it. The vapour is highly inflammable, and if used by candlelight, great risk of explosion would be incurred. Its weight would induce its accumulation near the floor, and the application of flame would lead to most dangerous consequences. Some French surgeons have even contemplated the possibility of a case in which the combustion induced by ignorance might extend to that portion of the vapour of ether contained in the lungs of the patient. This is, however, very unlikely. In fact, from some experiment made in London, it would seem that the vapour of ether is not inflammable. The danger, however, as too many to justify the employment of the vapour by uneducated persons, and especially to require the careful investigation of the scientific surgeon."

**DEATH OF ONE HOW, ROBERT HOBSON.**—He was the second son of James seventh Baron How of Dunrobin, born 1796, and entered the military service early in life, and got the rank of captain in that corps. His son afterwards joined the army, married Miss B. Hunt, of Ashgrove, was appointed Colonel of Camerons in Ayr, and held that office for nearly forty years.

**APPALACHIAN INCREASE OF FEVER IN DUNDON.**—During the first two months of this year, death and pestilence have been making fearful ravages in this town. In January and February, last year, the deaths were 137 and 135, while in the corresponding months of this year the numbers are 260 and 202, and in the last week of March 61. The two extremes of old age and young children have been the principal victims cut off; and it is presumed, as reported by the physicians of the infirmary at this quarter, that the cause of the epidemic, held on Monday last, that numbers of these have perished from a want of proper nourishment.

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